

# ANALYST'S CAR STOPS BANK'S DUPES

Depositors' Committee, Indignant, to Ask Parole Board to Investigate.

DEMAND CONVICT  
SERVE FULL SENTENCE

District Attorney Cropsey  
Will Call on Warden for  
Truth of Auto Story.

WOULD ASK STATE  
TO START PROBE

Kings County Prosecutor Feels  
That He Has No Jurisdiction  
in Case.

Intense indignation was expressed last night at a meeting of the Union Bank depositors' committee when the chairman, J. E. Rohrer, of 410 Fenimore st., Brooklyn, called to the attention of the committee the fact, exposed by The Tribune, that Bank Wrecker David A. Sullivan was accorded unusual privileges at Sing Sing. The meeting of the depositors' committee was held in Room 208, in the Clarendon Hotel, and the chief speaker was Assistant District Attorney Goldstein, of Kings County.

"It is clearly a case for the State Prisons' Department to deal with," said Mr. Goldstein.

"Certainly, infringement of the regulations and rules of that department has been committed if Mr. Sullivan has been allowed these unusual privileges, but I do not know that any crime has been committed."

Cropsey May Demand Proof.

"I feel, however, that I am justified in sending a letter of inquiry to Warden McCormick, and, if he does not prove these stories to be false, I have a right to call upon the state authorities to investigate."

Mr. Goldstein, who conducted the case of the Union Bank depositors against Sullivan, was even more emphatic at the meeting of the depositors' committee, which was held to urge upon the candidates for Assembly and Senate the necessity for the passage of the so-called Union Bank bill.

This bill is intended to reimburse the depositors for their losses in the bank. As Mr. Goldstein explained, the Union Bank was closed in January, 1908, and was reopened as the State Banking Department realized that the bank was undoubtedly insolvent.

"In view of the evidence in the possession of the state banking authorities," said Mr. Goldstein, "it is a grave question whether or not these authorities had any right to permit the opening of the institution."

"The so-called Union Bank bill provides simply for the review of the evidence in this case by the Board of Claims. In the event that a right of action is found, then the depositors will have a case in civil law against the state."

"This is most important not only to the depositors but to the public at large to ascertain whether or not the nocturnal motor-rides attributed to Mr. Sullivan have really taken place in the event of this convicted bank official are matters of common knowledge, then certainly this committee of depositors has a right to demand by whose authority such unusual rights were granted to this convict in preference to his fellows."

"There should be no discrimination in his favor, and if he is now in the State Prison, his imprisonment has been shown to him, then this committee of depositors and the District Attorney's office have the right to lay the facts before the Board of Parole."

Should Serve Sentence.

"Sullivan was sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence of two years as a minimum or four years and six months as a maximum. It is true months as a maximum have been violated in his favor, then it is properly within the rights of this committee of depositors to bring the case before the State Board of Parole and insist that the maximum term of imprisonment without the interference of the Parole Board."

J. E. Rohrer, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Bank depositors, said that the principal object of the committee was to determine whether or not the state should be held responsible for the losses sustained, due to the negligence and misconduct of the Banking Department in permitting the Union Bank to reopen in 1908. He added:

"It is a matter of common interest for the depositors to know whether or not the chief agent in their losses and the reputed wrecker of the bank was being permitted to ride around the country as though a free man. If such conduct was permitted him, he said, then the depositors had a right to demand an investigation."

Sullivan spent all of yesterday at the Kings County Jail, and, according to the story of the life of the Brooklyn bank wrecker, which he told yesterday, he was in the Kings County Jail, denied himself to all inquirers whom he suspected of being interested in the movements of the machine.

The Secretary of State's office in Albany took up the matter yesterday, and learned over the long distance telephone from the New York office, at 22 West 44th st., that McCormick, as agent and warden of Sing Sing, presented an affidavit September 17 for an automobile license and got \$4651, which is exempt from payment.

Almost all of Westchester County remembered yesterday that the car had been seen many times with the stylishly dressed Sullivan in the back seat and the warden at the wheel. John J. Sinnott, supervisor of the town of Mount Pleasant, however, denied emphatically that Sullivan was in the warden's car when Governor Glynn visited Dutchess County.

## EAGLE AT POSTOFFICE

Big Bird Steals Pigeon and Dines Atop the Woolworth.

A bald-headed eagle, or a hawk, downy, ornithologists disagreeing as to the species, paid a visit to the Woolworth tower yesterday afternoon and kept tenants of surrounding buildings busy looking out of windows.

The bird was seen flying lazily over the Postoffice building. After cutting half a dozen circles, it swooped down suddenly and seized one of the fat, sophisticated pigeons that make the Postoffice a busy operation. The bird then flew with its quarry to a gargoyles that jut from the twenty-second floor of the Woolworth tower and disposed of its luncheon.

An adventurous photographer, who attempted to get a full face portrait of the bird of prey, succeeded in securing it away.

## DR. SEARS IN CONTEMPT

New Thought Head Fails to Pay Ex-Wife's Counsel Fee.

Dr. Frank W. Sears, leader of one faction of the New Thought Church, whose wife, Dr. Julia Sears, sued him for divorce, was in contempt of court yesterday by Justice Blanchard for his failure to pay his wife \$500 as counsel fees.

The trial of the suit, in which the wife named Miss Pauline Langdon, an actress and member of the husband's faction of the church, produced much bitterness between supporters of the two leaders of the New Thought movement. The testimony of Mrs. Sears was strengthened by that furnished by a group of women who had constituted themselves "ministering angels" to keep watch over Dr. Sears.

The most notable was a jail commitment, unless Dr. Sears pays.

## IN QUICKSAND'S GRIP, BUT SAVED

Well Borer Fed Through Tube for 48 Hours, 25 Feet Under Ground.

Ware, Mass., Oct. 19.—After forty-eight hours' imprisonment in quicksand, a man was rescued yesterday by a well borer. The man, Maurice Allen, was rescued by a well borer, which was lowered into the quicksand and fed through a tube for 48 hours, 25 feet under ground.

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## ROADS HEAD AGAIN FOR HIGHER RATES

President of B. & O. Chief Witness Before Interstate Commission.

BRANDEIS ATTACKS 6 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

Daniel Willard Says War Is Giving Cause for Anxiety as to Enlisting New Capital.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Urging that business depression and the war in Europe had caused a shrinkage of over \$70,000,000 in their annual net revenues, representatives of thirty-eight Eastern railroads, operating more than 60,000 miles of transportation lines, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today, reopening their request for authority to increase freight rates at least 5 per cent.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and also head of the conference of presidents of the lines involved, was the principal witness. He was supported by Vice-President Shriver of the same line, acting for all the roads.

In opposition to the plea of the carriers, Clifford Thorne appeared for the public service corporations of several Middle Western and intermountain states, and also for shippers' organizations in the region affected.

Louis Brandeis, counsel for the commission, assailed Mr. Willard's plea in cross-examination, particularly calling attention to the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio had adhered to its policy of declaring 6 per cent dividends, despite a annual decrease of more than \$3,000,000. The affairs of this system were the only ones to receive detailed attention today, as officers of the other lines were not present. Mr. Brandeis implied in his question that the Baltimore & Ohio had been followed by all the lines.

Justified by Big Surplus.

Mr. Willard said the dividend had been maintained at 6 per cent this year on his recommendation. He declared he believed it would be justified by the fact that the road had \$32,000,000 in surplus.

He had recommended it, he said, because it was necessary to maintain the credit of the line. A recent note issue of \$35,000,000 by the road was marketed at par, and a commission of one-half of 1 per cent was paid, making the total cost 5 per cent. This issue must be met in June next year, Mr. Willard said, and the present outlook was not bright.

Mr. Brandeis took exception to the statement of the surplus. He insisted that \$22,000,000 of the \$32,000,000 was represented in the line's investment in securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Willard admitted this, but declared that the purchase of that road was not at issue in the hearing.

"Whatever our necessities," he said, "they are not due to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

"Yet you have \$35,000,000 in notes to pay next year," said Mr. Brandeis, "and you have a surplus of \$32,000,000 to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

Sees No New Causes.

Mr. Brandeis declared the statement of the railroads had disclosed nothing originating since the commission's recent ruling rejecting the Eastern lines' previous plea for a 5 per cent advance in rates. In reopening the case the commission specified that time. Mr. Brandeis said that decision had forecast a falling off in revenue of \$75,000,000 for the period embraced, and the companies' statement of \$76,000,000 shrinkage served only to confirm his estimate.

"The commission also forecast improvement in business conditions," said Mr. Willard, "whereas there actually has been retrogression."

Mr. Willard told Mr. Thorne, in answer to a question, that he did not know of any company that had been able to market its securities at a better rate than the Baltimore & Ohio.

"Can you mention any increase in labor cost since 1912?" pursued Mr. Thorne.

"Yes," said Mr. Willard. "We have advanced our laborers engaged on maintenance work in the aggregate about \$600,000 and \$600,000."

"Are these increases asked for to establish credit or to obtain money to meet obligations?" asked Commissioner Clements.

Value of the B. & O.

"Forth, in a measure," said Mr. Willard. "The Baltimore & Ohio is well worth its outstanding obligations and much more, but our returns have been small. We have put \$60,000,000 into the property in the last two or three years. Conservatively, it will require \$15,000,000 a year for many years."

Mr. Brandeis drew from Mr. Shriver a statement that the ratio of operating expenses to net revenue in 1913 was 100 to 100. In the same connection, Mr. Thorne began a cross-examination tending to show that the cost of railway supplies, with the exception of coal, was lower this year than in 1913.

Mr. Willard said in his statement before the commission that the needs of the carriers were pressing and immediate, and he described the situation as extremely critical. He added that in his opinion the measures of relief proposed by the commission would not meet the situation. Continuing, he said:

"The annual statements of all the railroads involved in this proceeding combined for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, show roundly that the total operating revenues during that year were approximately \$53,000,000 less than during the previous year, while the operating expenses were approximately \$18,000,000 greater."

"The net operating income of these companies for the same period were \$77,000,000 less than in 1913, and equal to but 3.98 per cent upon the property investment, a lower return than was shown at any time in fifteen years."

Lowest in Fifteen Years.

## GROCCERS JOIN TO FIGHT MARKETS

Plan Political Propaganda in Every Store to Win Voters.

OPPOSITION SHOWS SUCCESS, SAYS MARKS

Many Farmers to Bring in More Produce as the Weather Grows Colder.

The four local organizations of retail grocers, representing every borough in the city except Richmond, met last night at 342 Amsterdam st. and planned to fight through politics the open markets and other institutions or legislation detrimental to their trade. If their plans are carried out, every one of the 1,200 grocery stores whose owners are members of the associations will become a political headquarters.

There will be no partisan politics in the generally understood sense, but every grocer will be a zealous personal defender of his rights. Through personal conversations with customers, the grocers believe, they will be able to persuade them of the indirect benefit accruing to customers through the defeat of candidates who stand for hostile legislation to start to finish. Through politics they will be able to elect candidates who will do the opposite.

It was easy to see where Borough President Marks, originator of the open market idea, would stand for any office, but he was nominated for any office, said Benjamin Wieting, "a detraction to the city, and nothing else." (Applause.) There is nothing but politics in this open market. They're not here to do anything but politics. George Stadlander said the best thing to do at the moment was to demand the abolition of the open markets, but the elimination of the middleman from their precincts.

Would Drop Middlemen.

"We should demand," he said, "that goods be sold only by the producer—he farmer or manufacturer—direct to the consumer in the market. The more you holler the more markets there'll be. That's just what you want."

A winter supply of farm produce for the new open market is already in sight, Borough President Marks asserted yesterday. He asserted emphatically that winter weather would not freeze out his markets. The Open Market Committee, of which he is chairman, has made arrangements to build weather sheds. Those who have stalls in the markets have already begun to provide protection for themselves. One butcher has spent upward of \$2,000 on his stand.

Those who made the cold weather and the freezing of the ground," said Mr. Marks, "vegetables will cease to be brought in from the farm greatly underestimate the enterprise and activity of the modern farmer and the possibilities of production of the New York and New Jersey farms near the city. Instead of the frost putting a stop to the carting by the farmers, many of them will be able to bring in more stuff within the next three months than they have in the past."

"For weeks past the farmers have been storing vast quantities of potatoes, cabbages, heads of turnips, carrots, and celery, and they will be able to bring in more stuff within the next three months than they have in the past."

"The coffmakers joined yesterday in the strike of woodworkers in the International Brotherhood of Woodworkers' Union, which began a week ago."

The coffmakers want only living wages and fair working conditions, which is not a strike, said one of the strike leaders. "Coffmaking is not a cheerful occupation, even with good wages and the best working conditions, but as things were, the men had to strike. It might be naturally thought that when a member of a family died no one would question the cost of the funeral, thus permitting good wages for the coffmakers. This is not the case, and the coffmakers could stand it no longer."

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## TO TRY "TANGO BURGLAR"

Police Will Take Eaton from Bellevue to Court To-day.

The authorities at Bellevue Hospital notified Police Headquarters last night that Herbert J. Eaton, "Tango burglar," who robbed the apartment of Mrs. Arthur E. Pike, of 640 Riverside Drive, would be able to appear in court today.

The police shot Eaton when he tried to escape following a conference with Mrs. Pike, on the night of October 1, regarding the return of the articles taken from her home. Eaton got his nickname from his habit of frequenting tango teas, at one of which he met Mrs. Pike. Through the acquaintance he got possession of the keys to her apartment.

BOY KILLS MAN BY BLOW

Brooklyn Youth Charged with Homicide After Quarrel.

James Carroll, a boy of seventeen years, living at 641 Grand st., Brooklyn, is locked up, charged with homicide in causing the death of John Schepers, proprietor of a confectionery store at 772 Washington st.